

THE WEATHER FORECAST.  
Fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh north-  
west winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 82; lowest, 70.  
Detailed weather reports on page 10.



IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 360.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 26, 1917.—Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

52 PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## MURPHY'S TYRANNY SHACKLES LEADERS, SAYS THOS. E. RUSH

Big Chief Regards Tam-  
many as His Personal  
Property.

HE DISREGARDS ADVICE

Sentiments of Voters Also  
Ignored in Hand Picking  
of Candidates.

Thomas E. Rush, for fourteen years a Tammany district leader, has written exclusively for The Sun the inside history of Tammany Hall during the fifteen year regime of Murphy. The story tells for the first time just how Murphy became Chief, how he "hand picks" candidates, how the "bread line" marches before his desk and how the entire organization is carried in Murphy's "vest pocket." It is the frankest revelation of the Tiger's habits ever written by a man who really knows. He names names, gives dates and is specific to the last detail.

Mr. Rush, Surveyor of the Port of New York, fled the Tammany reservation August 18 and filed a petition with the Board of Elections for his candidacy to the Supreme Court bench.

By THOMAS E. RUSH.  
My reason for becoming a candidate in the Democratic primaries at this time is because I have reached the point where patience has ceased to be a virtue in eliminating my individuality and my self-respect in the leadership of the Twenty-ninth Assembly district. It is all well enough for a man to be loyal to his organization and its leader, but no man with a particle of decency in his character will stand for the treatment given to the average district leader by Charles F. Murphy.

I began my interest in Tammany Hall as secretary of the general committee of the Sixth district before I even had a vote, and later became an election district captain under James J. Martin in the old Twenty-fifth district. I believed that it was a safe political investment for a Tammany man to interest the independent voter in his district organization to overcome what I considered to be an unjust prejudice against the machine. When I became mayor in the fall of 1903 I still had those ideals and I felt that there was a new era before Tammany.

I had known Charles Murphy more or less intimately for several years; he had declared to me that he had no intention of cleaning up the party machine and had criticized openly some of the leaders who were not according to his alleged political standards. Inspired by that assurance I promptly organized my new general committee, which was composed of W. Gerard as its chairman, Gerard continued for three years. We also had on our committee William McAdoo, Francis McAdoo, Harry Payne Whitney and his brother, Payne Whitney; Patrick J. Conway, Richard T. Wilson, Herbert H. Lehman, now head of the United States National Bank, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., head of the National Defense; Jesse Edgar Strauss, head of R. H. Macy & Co.; Thomas Crummins, son of John D. Crummins, and Francis McAdoo, Jr., who was then a Circuit Judge, who were elected by our committee to succeed Mr. Gerard when the latter went on the bench, and other men of that kind.

Did Not Want High Caliber Men.

Later I made a suggestion to Mr. Murphy, following the setting of Bryan was defeated for President by Taft, that it would be a good thing to include on the sub-committee appointed by the chairman of the general committee Mr. Whitney, Mr. Wilson or other of the men whose names have been mentioned here, because it had been the policy of the committee to use Crocker to appoint men of that class on the sub-committee on organization or committee on resolutions or legislative committee. I reminded him that under the previous leader the names of Arthur Leary, Augustus Schell, Rhineclauder Dillon, Elbridge Gerry and men of that class were so involved that they could not give attention to district politics were all identified with the organization by appointment to these committees under the chairman of the general committee and he promptly answered that he did not think that was good policy and preferred, apparently, to stick to the old political hack methods. It was about this time that the change came over the Chief which indicated a marked lack of affability and showed him to be accessible only at certain times of the year, and very infrequently at that. The visits to Mount Clemens, Atlantic City, Hot Springs, French Lick Springs all took the Chief away, and when he returned it was down to Good Ground, except one day in the week, and the best part of that day at Delmonico's. He was not so tolerant of the complaints of the district leaders as he used to be. When the advice of a district leader, although frequently beneficial to the organization, showed Murphy to be the enemy, he promptly judgment he promptly became angry at this adviser and the enemy displayed itself on every occasion thereafter; so it became common for the district leaders to take a matter up with the Chief this or that day because he was not in good humor.

Only one of the numerous instances which shows how the Chief changed was when the nomination for Congress was made in the Thirtieth Congressional district in 1910. At that time the Congressional district included a substantial part of the Twenty-ninth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Assembly districts and a few election districts here and there of other Assembly districts. We had a conference in the Hall. I proposed William E. Curtis, William Temple Emmet and Frank L. Polk, and other district leaders made other suggestions. It was finally agreed that Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton be the nominee. In the presence of the

## PACKERS WANT MEAT ACTOR

Hoover Urged to Name Rules;

Lacks Power to Fix Prices,  
Says His Reply.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.  
CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—(Herald Tribune.) Federal food administrator Charles F. Hoover, Chicago today to "look into the meat situation."  
Hoover's visit to Chicago was a formal request from the packers' association to take over the control of the live stock industry.  
Before departing Mr. Hoover left an invitation with the packers, commission men, live stock producers to meet him in Washington on September 5 and 6, at which time there will be a general conference in which the Secretary of Agriculture will participate. The packers did not meet Mr. Hoover on September 5, at which time they held a business meeting of their representatives, M. L. Requa, Edward C. Lancaster of the United States Live Stock Industries Commission, at a luncheon at the Saddle and Striplin Club at the stock yards.

Proposed by Packers.  
Here is the proposal, formulated by Thomas E. Wilson, head of Wilson & Co., and unanimously endorsed by all interested, which was made to Mr. Hoover: "Appoint a live stock commission, in business, to act as absolute dictator of the live stock industry. Let him cooperate with an advisory board, which will consist of packing company, live stock producers and railroad representatives. Let this dictator work out an equitable plan of distribution of live stock supplies. Let him dictate the plan we should follow and we will abide by it without question."  
Hoover said that under the food law the Government cannot fix prices for meat. The Government might, however, name a fair profit, but there is no way to force it. Cooperation by producers, packers and Government agencies is only remedy for the meat situation, he declared.

Mr. Hoover talked over the situation with Chicago members of the live stock industries commission late in the afternoon and received a great amount of information regarding the violent fluctuations in the live stock market recently, which sent meat to record prices. He also addressed a meeting of the Hotel Sherman at the stock yards.

The stock yards proposal was the big thing of the food administrator's visit. From his arrival until his departure he was busy with the live stock industry, investigation into the meat industry which has been in progress.

Meat Worries Hoover.  
To his advisers here Mr. Hoover expressed himself as greatly concerned over the meat situation. He pointed out that the greatest stimulation to production of meat is the demand for it. The demand for meat is the demand for the live stock industry, and the live stock industry is the demand for the live stock industry.

## BIG STRIKE AVERTED BY SOUTHERN ROADS

Agreement Involving 45,000  
Men Signed.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A final agreement in settlement of a threatened railway strike in the Southeastern territory which would have involved 28,000 men directly and 45,000 indirectly was signed here today.

The controversy began in February. It involved both wage scales and shop practices. Almost continuous negotiations were conducted by Messrs. L. B. Nichols, John R. Gould, superintendent of motive power of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and a committee of the Atlantic Coast Line, the Central of Georgia, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Georgia Southern and Florida, the Mobile and Ohio, the Norfolk and Western, the Potomac and Annapolis, the Southern Railway, the Virginia Railway and the Washington and Annapolis.

## SUBWAY THEFT LAID TO MISERLY BUYING OF COAL

I. R. T. Penuriousness  
Made Power Rely on One  
Cargo, Hayward Says.

SYSTEM DEAD TWO HOURS

Fuel Fails and Thousands Are  
Turned Out of Motion-  
less Trains.

Every train on the subway system of the Interborough stopped yesterday from 1:50 o'clock in the afternoon until 4:05 o'clock. For two hours and fifteen minutes not a wheel moved on all the tracks between Van Cortlandt Park and Atlantic Avenue, in the upper Bronx, and Bronx Park, in the upper Bronx.

The transportation system upon which the city places its chief reliance was paralyzed because one cargo of coal failed to arrive at the West Fifty-ninth street dock on time. The Interborough had been running on such close margin that when the single shipment missed its schedule there wasn't enough fuel to stoke the boilers which drive the giant generators.

Trains Stopped in Time.  
Trains routed through the Brooklyn tubes were stopped first and the rest followed. "No one was left in cars, and there was no panic at any point," said Frank Hedley, general manager.

Mr. Hedley issued an explanation of the affair. Ordinarily, he explained, a five-day supply is stored in the bunkers. The Interborough uses some 1,800 to 2,000 tons a day for the subway. But it was impossible to get deliveries for several days in the start of the week, since the war we haven't been able to do so. This is due to various reasons, he said, but the main one is the shortage of the mine.

Depend on Contracts.  
According to Mr. Hedley the company is virtually dependent on the daily supply which it is supposed to get from the Berwind-White Coal Company and the Consolidated Coal Company. Outstanding contracts with these concerns guarantee a daily delivery at the transit corporation's docks. He added that the company is not keeping a week's supply on hand, as it used to, since the war we haven't been able to do so. This is due to various reasons, he said, but the main one is the shortage of the mine.

Big Strike Averted.  
The Interborough Railway with its customary consignments of coal, which had been running since the strike in Pennsylvania and Virginia. There has been plenty of coal, but the scarcity of labor has made it impossible to get it. For that reason we could not supply all our customers. The Interborough is one of them.

Don't overlook that your coupons and certificates for tobacco deposited in the boxes at the United Cigar Stores or the Schulte Cigar Stores will give plenty of augmentation to the fund.

## GERMANY URGED TO GET INDEMNITIES

Needed to Pay War Bills, Is  
Plea.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 25.—The Munich Independent Committee for German Peace again strongly protests in the press against a peace without indemnities. It points out that the public wealth of Germany just previous to the outbreak of the war was estimated at about \$90,000,000,000, of which half has been wiped out by war expenditures. To pay interest on the redemption of that huge loan, the committee says, it would be necessary to raise by taxation \$3,000,000,000 annually, whereas the imperial budget before the war was only \$175,000,000, and it is impossible to raise it beyond \$1,500,000,000.

The committee declares as fallacious the popular notion that the capitalists ultimately will foot the bill, as even the confiscation of all the large fortunes in Germany would cover only a small fraction of the war burden. Without indemnities, it contends, the least well-to-do persons will be the sufferers in the inevitable period of grinding poverty and crushing taxation.

## BILLION SOUGHT FOR AIR MOTORS

Production of Engines to Be  
Limited Only by Appropriation Made.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—It was announced today that the number of new American airplane motors, the first of which are just completing with unexpected uniform success the racing tests imposed by the experts, will be limited only by the amount of money Congress is willing to appropriate.

A new appropriation, probably of \$100,000,000, will be asked by the first of November, it is expected. The necessity for this is evident when it is taken into consideration that of the \$640,000,000 recently appropriated only half was for actual construction, the rest being for field equipment, schools and personnel.

A half dozen of the higher class automobile factories of the United States, which will assume the chief burden in the manufacture of the motors, are ready to go ahead with the work. Some of the smaller plants will supply parts and accessories.

With a standardized type of motor it will be possible for the officials in charge of aircraft production to procure the engines to almost any number desired. The motor is a standard type, and the plants have been for the most part supplied with the necessary equipment.

## AMERICAN FLIERS BUSY

Out Every Day Protecting Bomb  
Raiders on French Front.

SOMEWHERE ON THE FRENCH FRONT, August 23 (Delayed).—All the American flyers of the United States Army have been on the wing every day since last Sunday. The weather has been magnificent.

The American fliers have been engaged in protecting bombing raids and scouting expeditions over the new French front but there have been no air fights and no incidents.

## JEWISH SOLDIER AND MOB OF 200 ROUT AGITATOR

Joseph Friedlander Resents  
Defamation of Race at  
Madison Square.

FIRST SPEECH A WINNER

Trooper Mounts Soap Box and  
Refutes "Orator" as Big  
Crowd Cheers.

A khaki clad National Guardsman 22 years old, making the first speech of his life, put to rout a professional orator in the Madison Square Saturday afternoon open air forum yesterday. For five minutes Joseph Friedlander listened to a tirade attack on the Jewish race by Russell Dunne, a young man who has been attempting to stir up religious prejudices in frequent outdoor meetings recently. Then he mounted a soapbox and while a crowd of a thousand persons cheered told the agitator what he thought of him.

An hour later the soldier demanded Dunne's arrest, asserting he had called him "a dirty Jew and a disgrace to the American uniform." Police men led Dunne half way round the block, two hundred hooting men following, then permitted him to escape in his own auto. As a result of this incident Leonard A. Shtiklin, one of the justices of the Municipal Court, Second district, was called to the court to hear a case against Dunne.

Speaker Was an Hour Late.  
Dunne, whose arrival, according to newspaper announcement, had been set for 1 o'clock, was an hour late in putting in an appearance. A Socialist was in the midst of telling what the matter was with Wall Street, an individual in prison stripes was warning the midwives of the neighborhood against "rolling on the sands of Coney Island of a Sunday afternoon," a man whose boycott of bars began in the spring of 1916 was still in force as he was pictured a hereafter as a "dirty Jew and a disgrace to the American uniform."

Half a dozen other young men, forming a well organized clique, immediately cheered so loudly that nothing more could be heard of Wall Street, Coney, Sheel or weary Willie. "My subject is 'The Common Cause' and I'm here to preach against Socialism," announced Dunne, who was greeted by the several audiences merged into one.

Back in the rear, listening intently, Joseph Friedlander and three or four other Jewish men, who had been in the audience since the beginning, were heard to say: "Now I'm going to tell you what I think of the Jews. They're all slackers!"

## DEMONSTRATION DEFAMATORY SPEECH

This was too much for young Friedlander. Urged on by the other Jews, he elbowed his way through the crowd, unimpeded by the police, and mounted the platform occupied by the bestirred personage, now standing mute as Dunne, ten feet away, and cried:

"You are defaming my people. I never made a speech, but I'm here to say that I am loyal to Uncle Sam. The Chief of Police, who has just given out the catcalls of Dunne's claque, Patrolman Joseph Murray, pleading for 'fair play for all,' ordered Friedlander to a position further removed from the speaker. Dunne, who had been formerly claimed by the gentleman with the unexpurgated whiskers, Robert Angeli, superintendent of the day nursery of the Daughters of Israel, Friedlander.

The militiaman declared again that he was a speaker, but many in the crowd, more than half of which had now deserted Dunne, shouted such encouraging phrases as "Go to it," "Stand by your people," "We're for the man in uniform."

## RUSSIA ALONE BLOCKS ALLIES

Cheered by Success on French  
and Italian Fronts—Now  
Aim at Vienna.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Aug. 25.—With the French success in their great Verdun drive following so closely upon the British gains in the most important battle of Flanders and the amazing accomplishments of the Italians in their fighting on the Isonzo the military situation is all or almost all that the Allies can desire. The only dark spot in the Russian picture is the fact that Russia is not doing as well as she should.

When Gen. Maurice, Director of Military Operations of the British army, told the correspondent of The Sun last Thursday that the Russian army has already made important gains which may presently become of the utmost significance he referred to the possibility of the Russian army making a move on the Isonzo. It is announced today from Rome that the Second Army has taken Monte Santo, has broken through the Austrian lines in the Isonzo valley and is pursuing the fleeing Austrians.

The significance of this lies in the fact that once the Italians break through the mountain barrier in the Isonzo valley, the Austrians will be in the lower positions, reversing the conditions which have prevailed since the beginning of the war. This change, permanent, means that the progress of the Italians hereafter will be downhill, instead of uphill, with the classic avenue of approach to the Austrian front now being the Isonzo valley.

Gas shells have been employed principally, heretofore, in preparing the way for an infantry assault and in breaking up counter attacks. In the present battle the Crown Prince, preparing to defend his army from the attack which he knew was coming, decided to use gas extensively in shelling the French gun batteries during the terrific cannonade which preceded the advance, his object being to deluge the French gunners with poisonous fumes and completely pulverizing the enemy positions.

The French artillerymen, by wearing gas masks all the time, were able to work the guns without cessation, completely pulverizing the enemy positions. The Germans rained a storm of gas shells upon the wood back of the French lines through which the poison had to pass to reach their own first line trenches before beginning the attack. The gas shells were fired in the air, and the poisonous fumes, it was asphyxiation into which the French dashed, much like the cloud of black smoke which was seen from the guns used in H. G. Wells's story of the war.

French troops who were overcome by the gas, when they were ordered to be badly burned about the body, while the face, protected by the mask, was unharmed. The effect of the fumes was asphyxiation, and the French, who were gasping for breath, were unable to move. The gas was the principal component of the earlier fumes.

## CAPTURE KAISER'S MEN.

French Take His Favorite Brand-  
enburgers Prisoners.

By the Associated Press.  
ON THE FRENCH FRONT, Aug. 25.—Men from the German Emperor's favorite units from Brandenburg were captured in the latest French attack at Verdun. The prisoners taken in the capture of the Brandenburgers were 145 men and thirty officers of the Twentieth Regiment, 1,089 men and two officers of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, 556 men and seven officers from the Thirty-fifth Regiment. The number of officers taken was surprisingly high, showing the morale in the higher ranks also is diminished by the fighting.

The attack began early in the morning eastward from Avocourt wood to the west of Lafayette Creek, but the enemy was not taken by surprise. The French, however, were taken by surprise. The French, however, were taken by surprise. The French, however, were taken by surprise.

## ALLIES PREDICT GERMANYS COLLAPSE THIS WINTER; FINANCIAL RUIN FEARED

Petain Congratulated  
by Premier Ribot

PARIS, Aug. 25.—Premier Ribot has sent the most cordial congratulations to Gen. Petain, the French commander in chief, for his victory at Verdun. The message says:

"The Verdun operations, conducted with precision and remarkable thoroughness, bring the greatest honor to the commander in chief and our valiant troops. The success you have just obtained will help to maintain in the country and the army the confidence which is the gage of final victory."

## GERMAN POISON GAS AT VERDUN

Corrosive Element Ate Into  
Clothing; Couldn't Stop  
French.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
PARIS, Aug. 25.—The outstanding feature of the battle of Verdun, in which the French successfully attained the first stage of their objective by the capture yesterday of Hill 304, was the tremendous use of gas shells by the Germans.

Gas shells have been employed principally, heretofore, in preparing the way for an infantry assault and in breaking up counter attacks. In the present battle the Crown Prince, preparing to defend his army from the attack which he knew was coming, decided to use gas extensively in shelling the French gun batteries during the terrific cannonade which preceded the advance, his object being to deluge the French gunners with poisonous fumes and completely pulverizing the enemy positions.

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## Half of Nation's Wealth Spent, Junkers Strive for Indemnities.

MICHAELIS IN TRAP

Desperate Situation Shown  
in News That Slips by  
Censors.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, Aug. 25.—England and France believe Germany will be unable to endure another winter of war. The correspondent of The Sun, who was recently in France, has seen proof that the Entente Allies are magnificently equipped for winter operations and do not intend to allow the Germans any respite but to make the winter's hardships doubly severe for them by continuing the present campaign.

## DISAFFECTION IN ARMY

Kaiser's Soldiers Realize They  
Have No Chance of  
Victory.

The situation revealed is briefly this: When the Allies declared on July 19 adopted the resolution declaring for peace without indemnities and without annexation it spoke with the voice of the great majority of the nation crying for peace, suffering bitterly and demanding another winter of war with all its horrors, cold, hunger and nakedness. It was a cry which the Kaiser's army, which is the backbone of the nation, is not answering.

It was pointed out that Germany had spent half of her national wealth in the war and had lost all her factories, good will of mankind and with it the market of the world. Germany could not retaliate herself without huge indemnities. The Kaiser's army, which is the backbone of the nation, is not answering.

Her Plan of Finance.  
The country's fiscal system was based, when the empire plunged into hostilities, on the plan to finance the war through loans and at the same time to keep the struggle to exact immense indemnities from the victors. Germany has paid out \$100,000,000,000 in the last three years, with costs far exceeding the highest figure that any one had imagined. Germany was unable to reach her system.

No other plan of finance was deemed necessary; none was provided. Consequently, when this failed and the six months' supply of money was exhausted, Germany was unable to reach her system.

Every day makes the situation more desperate and increases more deeply the feeling of the people that the war is a mistake. The feeling of the people is that the war is a mistake. The feeling of the people is that the war is a mistake. The feeling of the people is that the war is a mistake.

It is believed that Dr. Michaelis is a sane economist and personally would prefer peace soon so as to prevent a national collapse and after stagnation of the war, but the military class, with the desperation of a gambler who is losing steadily, is doubling the stake with every throw, hoping finally to break even.